



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

YOUR MOST VALUABLE ASSET
Is your eyesight?
See that it is kept on the CREDIT SIDE IN YOUR LEDGER OF HEALTH.
Accurate glasses will keep your eyes fit for the daily strain of Business.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
at Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG

No. 19,264 號四十六百二千九萬一第 日七初月元年申庚 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH 1920. 四拜禮 號六廿月二年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 77 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 80 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

CONTREXEVILLE

A Natural Mineral Water

Bottled at the "Pavillon" Spring

Contrexeville (Vosges).

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 75

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!
CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded with E. C. Powder, a powder which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG PORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOOD STORE.

GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND MIRROR MAKING.

CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHAPES.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

DEVELOPING PRINTING AND ENLARGING UNDERLENS.

TELEPHONE 1219.

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " " " " " "

2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.45 p.m. to 12.00 Midnight

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. " " " " " "

3.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1919, until further Notice.

(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through
CANTON (at the 7th)	7.20	7.40	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.60	8.80	9.00	9.20	9.40	9.60	9.80	10.00	10.20	10.40	10.60	10.80	11.00	11.20	11.40
SHAM SHUI	7.27	7.47	8.07	8.27	8.47	8.67	8.87	9.07	9.27	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47
Sham Shui	7.32	7.52	8.12	8.32	8.52	8.72	8.92	9.12	9.32	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52
Sham Shui	7.37	7.57	8.17	8.37	8.57	8.77	8.97	9.17	9.37	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57
Sham Shui	7.42	7.62	8.22	8.42	8.62	8.82	9.02	9.22	9.42	9.62	9.82	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62
Sham Shui	7.47	7.67	8.27	8.47	8.67	8.87	9.07	9.27	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67
Sham Shui	7.52	7.72	8.32	8.52	8.72	8.92	9.12	9.32	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72
Sham Shui	7.57	7.77	8.37	8.57	8.77	8.97	9.17	9.37	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77
Sham Shui	8.02	8.22	8.42	8.62	8.82	9.02	9.22	9.42	9.62	9.82	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82
Sham Shui	8.07	8.27	8.47	8.67	8.87	9.07	9.27	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87
Sham Shui	8.12	8.32	8.52	8.72	8.92	9.12	9.32	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92
Sham Shui	8.17	8.37	8.57	8.77	8.97	9.17	9.37	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97
Sham Shui	8.22	8.42	8.62	8.82	9.02	9.22	9.42	9.62	9.82	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02
Sham Shui	8.27	8.47	8.67	8.87	9.07	9.27	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07
Sham Shui	8.32	8.52	8.72	8.92	9.12	9.32	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12
Sham Shui	8.37	8.57	8.77	8.97	9.17	9.37	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17
Sham Shui	8.42	8.62	8.82	9.02	9.22	9.42	9.62	9.82	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22
Sham Shui	8.47	8.67	8.87	9.07	9.27	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27
Sham Shui	8.52	8.72	8.92	9.12	9.32	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12	12.32
Sham Shui	8.57	8.77	8.97	9.17	9.37	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17	12.37
Sham Shui	9.02	9.22	9.42	9.62	9.82	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22	12.42	12.62	12.82
Sham Shui	9.07	9.27	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27	12.47	12.67	12.87
Sham Shui	9.12	9.32	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12	12.32	12.52	12.72	12.92
Sham Shui	9.17	9.37	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17	12.37	12.57	12.77	12.97
Sham Shui	9.22	9.42	9.62	9.82	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22	12.42	12.62	12.82	13.02
Sham Shui	9.27	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27	12.47	12.67	12.87	13.07
Sham Shui	9.32	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12	12.32	12.52	12.72	12.92	13.12
Sham Shui	9.37	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17	12.37	12.57	12.77	12.97	13.17
Sham Shui	9.42	9.62	9.82	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22	12.42	12.62	12.82	13.02	13.22
Sham Shui	9.47	9.67	9.87	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27	12.47	12.67	12.87	13.07	13.27
Sham Shui	9.52	9.72	9.92	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12	12.32	12.52	12.72	12.92	13.12	13.32
Sham Shui	9.57	9.77	9.97	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17	12.37	12.57	12.77	12.97	13.17	13.37
Sham Shui	10.02	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22	12.42	12.62	12.82	13.02	13.22	13.42	13.62	13.82
Sham Shui	10.07	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27	12.47	12.67	12.87	13.07	13.27	13.47	13.67	13.87
Sham Shui	10.12	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12	12.32	12.52	12.72	12.92	13.12	13.32	13.52	13.72	13.92
Sham Shui	10.17	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17	12.37	12.57	12.77	12.97	13.17	13.37	13.57	13.77	13.97
Sham Shui	10.22	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22	12.42	12.62	12.82	13.02	13.22	13.42	13.62	13.82	14.02
Sham Shui	10.27	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27	12.47	12.67	12.87	13.07	13.27	13.47	13.67	13.87	14.07
Sham Shui	10.32	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12	12.32	12.52	12.72	12.92	13.12	13.32	13.52	13.72	13.92	14.12
Sham Shui	10.37	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17	12.37	12.57	12.77	12.97	13.17	13.37	13.57	13.77	13.97	14.17
Sham Shui	10.42	10.62	10.82	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22	12.42	12.62	12.82	13.02	13.22	13.42	13.62	13.82	14.02	14.22
Sham Shui	10.47	10.67	10.87	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27	12.47	12.67	12.87	13.07	13.27	13.47	13.67	13.87	14.07	14.27
Sham Shui	10.52	10.72	10.92	11.12	11.32	11.52	11.72	11.92	12.12	12.32	12.52	12.72	12.92	13.12	13.32	13.52	13.72	13.92	14.12	14.32
Sham Shui	10.57	10.77	10.97	11.17	11.37	11.57	11.77	11.97	12.17	12.37	12.57	12.77	12.97	13.17	13.37	13.57	13.77	13.97	14.17	14.37
Sham Shui	11.02	11.22	11.42	11.62	11.82	12.02	12.22	12.42	12.62	12.82	13.02	13.22	13.42	13.62	13.82	14.02	14.22	14.42	14.62	14.82
Sham Shui	11.07	11.27	11.47	11.67	11.87	12.07	12.27	12.47	12.67	12.87	13.07	13.27	13.47	13.67	13.87	14.07	14.27	14.47	14.67	14.87

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENRINNES"
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO',
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods to be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 7th March, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1920. 461

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA"
Arrived Hongkong, February 22nd, 1920.
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary a hour before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within eight days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Deane, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, February 23rd, 1920. 468

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

Having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods to be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Feb. 29th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, February 23rd, 1920. 469

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"COLORADO SPRINGS"

Having arrived from Seattle via ports, on February 24th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on March 2nd, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Cammichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within thirty days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and Cargo undelivered on and after March 2nd, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

1st Floor, Fowell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, February 24th, 1920. 474

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

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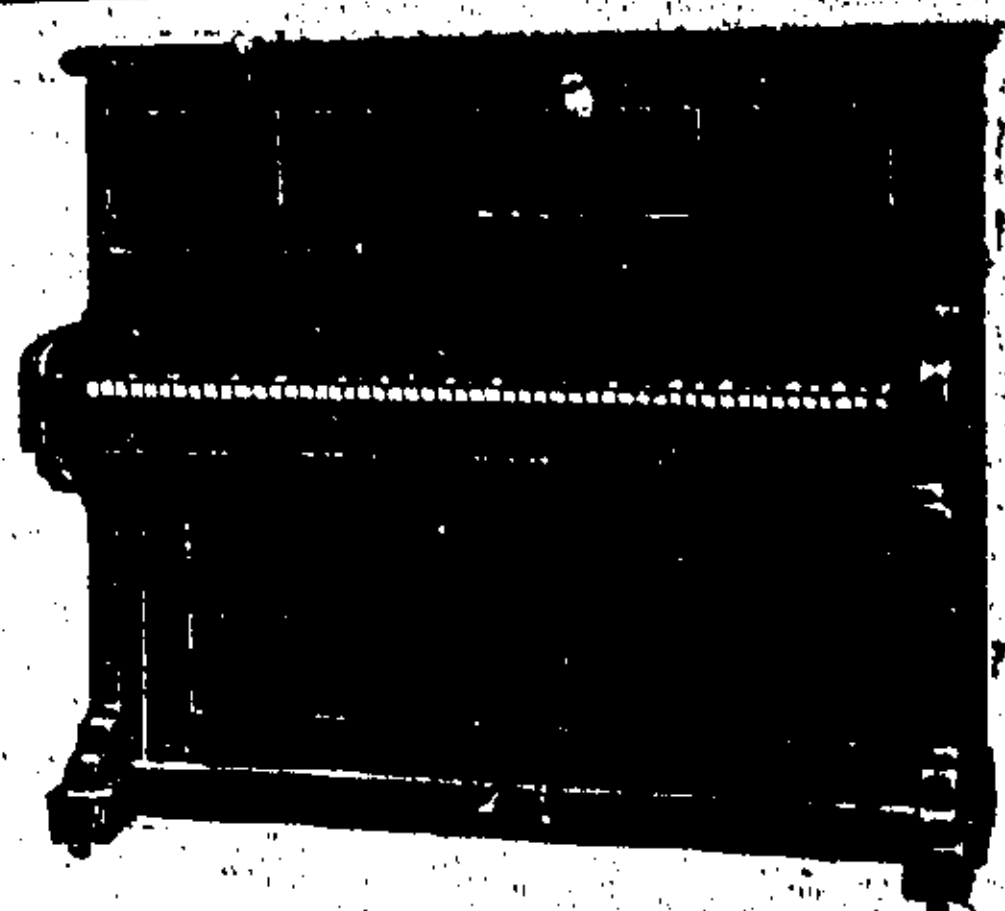
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THERAPION NO. 223

THERAPION NO. 224



MOUTRIE PIANOS

Built in the East for the East.

Guaranteed 7 years.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[19-1]



**CERNIS
SHOES**

ENGLISH MADE OF BEST MATERIALS AND GOOD WORKMANSHIP
White Canvas uppers, Red Rubber Soles \$6.50, \$7.50, \$9.50 per pair.
White Buckskin uppers, Red Rubber Soles \$13.00, \$14.00 per pair.
Light Weight White Canvas Shoes or Boots \$4.00, \$4.25, to \$5.50 per pair.

CERNIS SHIRTS, SOCKS, SHENCERS, MUFFLERS

MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists

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FOR CIGARS SMOKE—

"EL PALACIO" & "IMPERIO DEL MUNDO"

known to connoisseurs for their flavour and aroma.

Just Received Fresh Consignments of

Egyptian Cigarettes

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S

Extra Fine, Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, Kitchen

La France, Albion, Ghazee, Dames Superfine.

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No. 4 & No. 8

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 800 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is just one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

[109]

HEALTH V. SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE, STARS, EGG-N-OLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup-stuffs REGULARLY you escape SICKNESS, as all our Products, being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Strictly Method, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you GOOD HEALTH and STRENGTH.

Large quantities have been exported to various parts in the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.



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HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48, Consulate Road Central, Tel. No. 2230.
BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 and 431, Nanjing Road.
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wai Hing Street, Causeway Bay; and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

RECENT SHIPPING AND MARINE INSURANCE DECISIONS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

CASE 22.

C.I.F. Contract, Insurance, Custom, Tender of documents after knowledge that ship lost.

This decision discusses, inter alia, the recent practice amongst insurance men of allowing the taking out of one general policy to cover several separate consignments shipped by a vendor to a number of different buyers.

A sold certain goods to B, c.i.f. London, including war risk insurance. Terms net cash against documents upon presentation.

A duly shipped the goods, together with several other consignments for a number of other buyers. He did not separately insure B's goods, but merely insured the whole lot shipped by him, of which B's goods formed a part.

The ship sailed for London on February 15th. On March 19th, she was sunk. A was aware of this fact before March 14th.

On March 14th, A wrote to B: "I hereby hold you covered by insurance for the amount of £2,000 in accordance with the terms of policy of insurance in my possession." He enclosed certain bills of lading and invoices, but no policy of insurance.

On receipt of this letter and documents B, at once replied that he refused to accept them as delivery against the contract, and later commenced an action against A for breach of contract in not delivering the goods.

The following were the two main points argued.

I. Tender after ship lost.
B, the purchaser, contended that in a c.i.f. contract documents could not be tendered by the vendor after he knew that the ship had been lost.

To this A answered, that if he had not known that the ship was lost his tender would have been perfectly valid; and the mere accident that he knew the ship to have been lost before making the tender could not make it invalid.

II. Failure to tender policy of insurance.

B also contended that he was entitled to a policy, and not to a mere assertion by A that a policy existed and that A would hold B covered.

To this contention A answered (a) that B was estopped from relying on the fact that the documents did not include a policy because no objection on this ground was raised by B when the documents were tendered; (b) that A's letter of March 14th was a sufficient document to satisfy the "i" in a "c.i.f." contract; and (c) that the custom of the trade allowed the taking out of one general policy to cover the goods of a number of different buyers.

Held: Point I. A vendor can make an effective tender even though he possesses at the time of tender actual knowledge of the loss of the ship or goods. The purchaser in case of loss will get the documents he bargained for, and if the policy be required by the contract and if the loss be covered thereby, he will secure the insurance moneys.

The essential feature of a c.i.f. contract as compared with an ordinary contract for the sale of goods rests in the fact that performance of the bargain is to be fulfilled by delivery of documents and not by the actual physical delivery of goods by the vendor. All that the buyer can call for is delivery of the customary documents. This represents the measure of the buyer's right and the extent of the vendor's duty. The buyer cannot refuse the documents and ask for the actual goods, nor can the vendor withhold the documents and tender the goods.

If A had fulfilled his contract by shipping the appropriate goods in the appropriate manner under a proper contract of carriage, and if he had also obtained the proper documents for tender to B, the rights or duties of either A, or B, are not affected by the loss of the ship, or by knowledge of such loss by A prior to actual tender of the documents.

Hence, on this point, B failed and was not entitled to reject the tender of the documents.
Held: Point II. But B was entitled to reject the tender on the ground that no policy of insurance was amongst the proffered documents. The letter of March 14th, was the more assurance that a policy had been issued, and not the policy of insurance itself.

B was clearly entitled to demand, as a matter of law, a policy which covered, and covered only, the goods mentioned in the bills of lading and invoices. Even if A had tendered the general policy held by him that would not have been a good tender, for that would have been a policy which covered a quantity of goods outside those mentioned in the other documents sent to B.

As to the argument that a vendor's duty under a c.i.f. contract has been modified by recent practice amongst insurance men, the evidence of any such modifying custom would have to be clear, indeed before the well-known incidents of such a bargain as a c.i.f. contract could be changed. (Note: The attempt to prove a general custom having this effect was abandoned during the course of the trial.)

CASE 23.

C.I.F. Contract, Failure to tender policy of insurance, Custom.

In this case, as in Case No. 22, an attempt was made to establish a certain custom amongst insurance men. The decision is one which the Judge declared he was ashamed to have to deliver.

A sold to B certain goods c.i.f. Havre, payment net cash against shipping documents on arrival of goods.

The goods were shipped and duly arrived at Havre, and A tendered certain documents. A had instructed his broker to effect an insurance, but at the time of tendering the documents the policy had not been issued; there was, however, a cover note in existence, and A tendered this to B in lieu of a policy of insurance.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WOODEN SHIPS CONVERTED INTO WAREHOUSES.

A JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

"Floating warehouses" will appear in the Kobe harbour within a week, to invade the preserves of warehouses on land, says a Japan paper. It is said that the landmen are busy preparing themselves against the maritime intruders.

The "floating warehouse" is a device of some of the owners of wooden ships. It is general knowledge that many of the wooden ships hastily built during the war are, or were, defective. When there was wartime pressure on tonnage, even such ships were much sought after, but since the armistice slump in shipping many wooden ships have had to be tied up as it was impossible for them to obtain cargo. As a remedy, in the middle of last year, some owners of wooden ships proposed to amalgamate their interests into a joint stock company and inaugurate transport services along the coasts of the country, but this scheme fell through owing to the difficulty of reaching an understanding with marine insurance companies. Inspired by the shortage of godown space the owners then conceived the idea of using their ships for the storage of goods at the principal ports of the country. For this purpose they established a Japan Marine Warehouse Company, toward the end of last year, with a capital of ¥10,000,000, and have since been making arrangements to put the project into effect.

The company will begin by stationing eight "floating warehouses" of 1,000 tons each, in Kobe, seven off-Eukiai and another off Shinkawa. These will be towed by three launches of 100 tons each. It is said that among the land warehouse men at Kobe opposition is brewing against the operations of the "floating warehouses." The opposition is based on the plea that the existing warehouse equipment at the port is sufficient to cope with the situation. The opponents also ask how a wooden ship of 1,000 tons will fare in the case of a severe storm, which is by no means rare in Kobe and neighbourhood.

SHANGHAI COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The elections for the Shanghai Municipal Council resulted as follows, 905 voters going to the poll:

Electors:
A. Brooke-Smith 770
C. M. Bain 661
D. Goh 586
W. P. Lambie 503
G. T. M. Edkins 457
H. A. Macintyre 447
M. Benjamin 398
Lt.-Col. P. A. Cox, O.B.E. 347
S. Fessenden 337

NOT ELECTED:
A. E. Algar 310
Dr. S. A. Ransom 278
A. J. Hughes 207
E. T. Byrne 195
J. F. Macgregor 190
W. B. O. Middleton 152
It will thus be seen that the Council consists of 7 British subjects, one Japanese and one American.

BEGGARS' DAY.

Yesterday was beggars' day in Court. A Chinese was charged with begging. "No," replied the man, "I simply collect cigarette ends and then sell them." He is absconded," said the prosecuting Sergeant. Mr. Smith fined him \$2.
Another man, charged with a similar offence, possessed a truck cooler's licence which the Sergeant described as mere camouflage. The man resented this, stating that it was very difficult to obtain work of any sort in Hongkong, and as a consequence he was forced to beg alms. Mr. Smith fined defendant \$2.

On the ground that the documents did not comprise any policy of insurance, B refused to take up the documents or pay for the goods.

But, whilst adhering to his refusal to accept a cover note, B stated that he would be willing to accept, instead of a policy, a certificate of insurance given by a satisfactory broker together with an undertaking that the policy should be held on his (B's) behalf. Accordingly, A tendered a certificate of insurance, but without the undertaking which had been asked for. B then finally declined to accept the documents.

A thereupon sued B for the price of the goods or, alternatively, for damages for non-acceptance.

Evidence was called that by a custom of insurance business a cover note was in such circumstances considered as the same thing as a policy.

Held: Despite the fact that a number of witnesses had been called to show that it was a common practice in the City to accept a broker's cover note or a certificate of insurance instead of a policy, no custom had been satisfactorily established by which a vendor could be excused from the obligation to tender a policy if his buyer required it.

A had not presented a policy as he was bound to do; and he had not presented a certificate of insurance coupled with an undertaking which B was willing to accept instead of a policy. In other words, he had neither complied with his legal obligation or with the substituted obligation which B offered. A therefore failed in his claim.

G.W.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICES.

NOTHING DEFINITE YET SETTLED.

A reporter of the Daily Press had a brief conversation yesterday with Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General, on the subject of aerial mails between Hongkong and Shanghai.

Mr. Ross said that nothing definite had yet been settled. The Handley Page Co., whose representative, Colonel Smallwood, was recently in Hongkong and is now in Shanghai, has intimated that they were willing and able to carry mails at a rate which would work out at about 10 cents per letter. The local Government has agreed to sell special six-cent stamps to be used for the aerial mail—in addition to the four-cent stamps used now—and to give the proceeds from the sale of the aerial stamps to the Company. What remains now is to ascertain the views of the Chinese Government. He did not believe there would be any great opposition, but they did not know whether the Chinese Post Office, whose permission it was necessary to obtain before embarking on the scheme, would take kindly to the idea.

The difficulty is, Mr. Ross explained, that no one here—not even Colonel Smallwood—knows anything about the rules of the air, whether it is necessary to obtain permission before flying over a friendly country, what are the regulations for landing, etc. The International Air Convention was signed some time ago, but its terms had not reached Hongkong. That was why Mr. Johnson was not allowed to fly here, not because there was any question of his looking at the defences. The Government did not wish to establish a precedent, because it might be that the Air Convention would not allow indiscriminate flying. It was not even known whether China had signed the Air Convention. If she had, of course, many expected difficulties would not arise.

The Handley Company is anxious to get on with the scheme, but can do nothing definite for some time yet. The Chinese Government had bought six machines. Asked whether one of these machines was likely to make the first run from Shanghai to Hongkong, Mr. Ross said that it was intended to use hydroplanes for the service, because they were so much more convenient, as they could land in any clear patch of water. It was likely that the Company would arrange for halts at Foochow and Amoy on the way to Shanghai, because it would not pay to carry only the Shanghai mails, and they would increase the mails by quite a hundred per cent. if they took the Foochow and Amoy letters also.

Mr. Ross said that passengers would be entirely the business of the Company. He had not heard of any slips being constructed to receive the hydroplanes. It was a bit too early for that yet.

As to the service from Hongkong to Macao, Mr. Ross said that, from a mail's point of view, it would be hopeless, for there were scarcely 15 letters a day to and from Macao. It might be that they would dispatch the bags of mails to and from Lisbon per seaplane on the Hongkong-Macao service. Mr. Ross fancied that the Company depended rather on the passengers they hoped to carry. It would be some time yet before a regular service could be started, for Hongkong must have its own aerial laws, based on the terms of the International Air Convention.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THE SITUATION IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The re-institution of Passage Control by government is advocated by a writer in a Straits contemporary. The writer says:

Among those waiting to go Home there are women and children whose names have been on the lists of Steamship Companies for nearly two years. Some of these women and children have been ordered Home by doctors several times. Some have been six or seven years without a trip to Europe. There are children awaiting education in England.

Some men (most of them refused for military service on medical grounds) have been out here six or more years and have willingly done two or three men's work for the whole period of the war. They also cannot get passages Home.

For months the Shipping Companies have told us that they have no accommodation available and can give no promise for the immediate future. At the same time we hear of cases where people who have only been out a few months or a year or two securing passages Home. It is absolutely essential that some of the women and children in a bad state of health should get passages before the monsoon. This will be impossible unless Government will help by stepping in at once and again control all passages.

There are reports that Government has reserved accommodation for Government Servants. I think many will agree that a Merchant, a Planter or a Miner, who has to secure his own passage as best he can, has as much right to Home leave as the Civil Servant.

INTIMATIONS

TO LET FURNISHED.

5 ROOMED HOUSE at Barker Road, Magazine Gap, with Large Garden and Cement Tennis Court, for 6 months from April 1st, 1920.

For particulars apply to:—
Box 134,
Care of "Daily Press" Office
418

TO LET.

A GODOWN at Yau-mai.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.
7307

TO LET.

NO. 67, SHAMEEN, British Concession (Canton). Suitable for Offices and/or Residence: 8 Rooms with detached Servants Quarters. Centrally situated. Immediate possession.
Reply to—
Box 1078,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
471

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
66

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD TABLE 9 feet x 4 feet 6, with accessories. Good condition. Can be seen any time.
Apply Ward Room Secretary—
H.M.S. "AMBROS"
478

FOR SALE.

MODERATE PRICE.
OWNER leaving Colony. Substantially built seven-roomed House, Peak, Large Veranda, Central Heating (Oil Fuel) making House dry and comfortable all times of the year. Lawn, Gardens, Ricksha-house (Tram 2 minutes), Box-room, Good Basement, Cool in Summer, Warm and Sunny in Winter. Suitable for Taiwan, or easily convertible into 3 houses during present shortage.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office
Hongkong, February 16th.
[439]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2939

FAVOURED with Instructions from The Concerned.

Will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), February 26th, 1920, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Table, Bookcase, Armchair, Curio, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Tablecloths, Hairdresses and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on delivery

LA FAVORITE.

By the "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"

we have received a consignment of both trimmed and untrimmed

Straw Hats of the very latest Style, these are now being displayed at—

LA FAVORITE

9, Beaconsfield Arcade.

436

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCE

TO-DAY

Thursday, February 26th.

Tickets 50 cents.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager.

75

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

LADY recommends Strong Young Married WOMAN for daily work. Care of Children or anything useful (just out from England).
Apply—Box 475, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 475

WANTED.

EXPERT Buyer, 33 years experience, known throughout Europe and America, desires Buying and Selling AGENCY on commission, for one or two first class Houses requiring keen competitive purchasing power. Rare opportunity for firms seeking expansion. Write Box "S 970," Lee & Nightingale, Advertising Agents, Liverpool, England. 476

TO EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.

CAPABLE firm holding unique market advantages have recently reorganised. Now desirous extending business relationship with reliable House. View mutual expansion. Expert Buyers, Sellers, Shippers. Write Box P 863 Lee & Nightingale, Advertising Agents, Liverpool, England. 477

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH TOURNAMENT.
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL
on FRIDAY, MARCH 5th, at 9.15 P.M.
MAIN EVENT:
WELTER-WEIGHT CONTEST
between
SKY KERRISON
(Champion of the Colony).
AND IRON BUX.
Full programme will be advertised later. 478

FETTES COLLEGE
EDINBURGH.

A WAR MEMORIAL FUND is now available, which it is proposed to apply to the following objects:
(a) To enable the sons of Fettesians who fell or were disabled in the War to be educated at Fettes, and/or, at a Preparatory school with a view to proceeding subsequently to Fettes.
(b) To give assistance in such ways as the Trustees may determine to Fettesians who were wounded or suffered in their health or means of livelihood during, or in consequence of service in the War.
(c) To give further assistance as the Trustees may determine in the case of boys leaving Fettes who have either already benefited by or were eligible for the benefits under (b).
The Trustees of the Fund are anxious to hear of any persons with due qualifications to whom this assistance would be of value. Such persons should communicate with the Honorary Secretary, who will furnish full particulars. All communications will be treated as strictly confidential.
By Order of the Trustees,
A. H. BOWHILL, Hon. Secretary,
22, St. Andrew Square,
EDINBURGH. 479

S.S. "VICTORIA"

THE above Steamer will despatched for MANILA, SANDAKAN, and AUSTRALIAN PORTS on or about MARCH 3rd.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
Agents,
113, Colaba Road Central. 480

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamer "PILSNA"
FROM TRIESTE AND SINGAPORE
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before the 15th March or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th March at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1920. 481

WANTED.

AN Experienced Assistant to take charge of Export department of a large firm Good prospects to the right man.
Apply stating terms and qualifications to—
Box 470,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. 470

INTIMATIONS

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

TRANS-PACIFIC.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1920.
EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st, 1920, Mr. F. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong, is appointed General Passenger Agent for Japan and China, with Office at Hongkong, W. T. PAYNE, Manager, Japan and China.

Approved:
G. M. BOSWORTH,
Chairman. 469

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, February 16th, to SATURDAY, February 27th, 1920 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 10th, 1920. 468

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE NOTIFIED that this Dividend on account of the year 1919, of Sixty Cents (80 cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, February 19th, 1920. 443

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT.

PRICE OF INTEREST P.S. 100.

REDEEMABLE at FR. 100. in 60 years by Half yearly drawings.
Interest payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November.
Drawings to take place on the 15th of March and the 15th of September of each year.
Let drawing on the 15th of September, 1920, 1st coupon of FR. 3.50 to be paid on the 1st of November 1920.
Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
L. BERINDEAU,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 16th, 1920. 457

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT.

1920.

UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE Local Branch of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5 per cent. 1920, from the 15th February to the 10th of March next.
The Loan is free of income tax and is redeemable in 60 years at 100 per cent. by half-yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.
Fully paid subscriptions 50 par.
Partly paid subscriptions at 101 per cent. purporting:
Fr. 25.—when subscribing.
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April.
Fr. 25.—on the 15th of July.
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of August 1920.
M. ROUET DE LOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 16th, 1920. 458

G. H. R.

ANNUAL NAVAL CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following Contracts, viz:—
Upholstery Work.
Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Work.
Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.
Repairing Clocks and Stop Watches.
Supply and Repair of Bamboo Sun-blinds.
The Contracts commence on April 1st, 1920, and expire on March 31st, 1921.
Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Naval Store Office H.M. Naval Yard.
Tenders will be received at the Commodore's Office until Noon on Thursday, March 4th, 1920.
The right is reserved of rejecting all or any Tenders and of accepting any portion of a Tender.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, February 23rd, 1920. 473

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON

Corner of Halphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. 1, 2.
Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. 77

AUCTIONS

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
February 26th, 1920, at 10.30 A.M., at No. 44A, Nathan Road First Floor "above Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD."
SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc.,

therein contained consisting of:—
Dining Table and Chairs, Oakwood dinner wagon, "Chippendale" style, bevelled mirrors, Carpets, Crochery, Glassware, etc., etc.
Oakwood Double Bed, one pair Oakwood single Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Bureau and Dressing Tables, etc., etc.
Two Sofas and pair of Arm-chairs, Bookcase, Hallstand, etc., also Victrola and Record Cabinet.

Enamelled Bath in perfect condition. Catalogues will be issued. On view from morning of sale.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
February 26th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at the Government Quarters, No. 4, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD,
SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc.,

therein contained consisting of:—
Teakwood Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Bookcase and Desk combined, Axminster Carpets and Rugs, Sofa and Arm-chairs, Pictures and Engravings, Crochery and Glassware, including one Dinner Service, etc., etc.
Teakwood Wardrobe, Dressing Table and Toilet Set, White Metal double Bed, circular Mosquito Net, etc., etc.
Teakwood Ice Chest, Meat Safe, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

Also
One Piano by Brinsmead and Sons, recently overhauled, and in good condition. And one Electric 13 inch Fan.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from morning of sale.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

The Undersigned have received instructions from J. HYDE Esq., to sell by Public Auction,
On FRIDAY,
February 27th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 4, TORRE BUILDINGS, KIMBERLY ROAD, KOWLOON,
the whole of the
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, fittings, etc., etc.,

therein contained,
Comprising:—Teakwood Hall Furniture, Blackwood Table and Stands, Axminster Hall and Stair Carpets, Drawing Room Suite by Lane, Crawford & Co., Brussels Carpet practically new (about 19 by 15) Blackwood Cabinets, stands and Table, Pictures, and Engravings, a number of lots of Chinese Porcelains, etc., comprising Blue and white, 5-coloured, Pekinese Cloisonne and Brass Ware, Curtains, etc., Solid Brass Fender and Fire Brasses, Fumed Teak Dining Room Suite with Silver Cabinet in good condition. Electro-plate, Sundry Cutlery, Glass, and Crochery, etc.

Bed Room Suite (Fumed Teak), Solid Double and Single Bedsteads, Box Mattresses, large and small Wardrobes, Linen Press, Washstands and Toilet Crochery, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Also
Upright Piano by Neumann, Hamburg, good tone excellent condition, Singer Tremble Sewing Machine, Lady's Bicycle, large Copper Eaten, Electric Fittings and Fans, etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Thursday, 26th inst. at 3 P.M.
TERMS:—Cash.

On SATURDAY,
February 28th, 1920, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 8, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, KOWLOON,
the
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, therein contained,
Comprising:—Hallstand, Blackwood Table and Stand, Arm chairs and Chesterfield Sofa (Lane Crawford make) good as new, Blackwood Furniture comprising Cabinets, Music Stand, Blackwood Overmanel, etc., etc., Engravings, Water Colours, Oil Paintings, Urns, etc., Carpets, Rugs and Curtains, Fumed Teak Sideboard, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Silver Ware, Cabinet, Glass and Crochery Ware, and a quantity of good Electro plate, Matted Brass Bedstead, handomely carved Cherrywood Bureau, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Campwood Chest-of-drawers, etc., Enamelled Baths, American Ice Chest, Sewing Machine, etc., etc.

Also
Electric Fittings and Fans, Piano made for the Clarendon Hotel, Collard & Collard, large American Combination Etc., etc.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view from Friday 27th inst. at 3 P.M.
TERMS:—Cash.

G. H. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, March 4th and 5th, 1920, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong and Kowloon NAVAL DEPOT respectively, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.
Old and Surplus
NAVAL STORES, etc.,
Comprising:—
Life Boat (wood and metal), Dingies, Whalers, Cabovers, Rice Boilers, Hot Water Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Bed Mattresses and Fittings, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Ice Chests, Steam Tanks, Propellers, Vertical Steam Pumps, Life Rafts, Electric Fans, Telephones, Anchors, Enamelled Iron Baths, Lathes, Foreplane, Water Closets, Rooby Machines, Wood Ladders, Steel Wire Rope and Hardware, Electric Bubbles, Blankets, Canvas, Coir Hawseers, Corriges, Paperstays, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood, Waste Paper, etc., etc.
Lots may be inspected on Wednesday, the 3rd March, 1920.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Vacknall Stores at Kowloon on Monday 8th March, commencing at 9.30 A.M. and comprising:—Beds, Blankets and Ham stools, etc., etc.
TERMS of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 26th, 1920.

HONGKONG'S WAR MEMORIAL

The Committee appointed just about a year ago to consider the provision of a Permanent Memorial of the War for Hongkong is not dead, but has been sleeping very soundly. From a letter written by Mr. H. W. Binn, a member of the Committee, which we published last week on the eve of his departure from the Colony on a holiday, we infer that it is a long time since that Committee met, because Mr. Binn said no opportunity had been offered for laying his views on the subject before a meeting of the Committee. In the month of April last year the Committee published a list of the suggestions it had received up to that date. They numbered about twenty-five. Since then the number, we understand, has been increased to something over sixty, but owing to the protracted illness of the Secretary, who had charge of all the papers, no meeting of the Committee has been convened to discuss them. The state of Mr. MATTINGLEY's health, unhappily, has made it necessary for him now to leave the Colony for a time, and the appointment of a new Secretary will mean a little further delay in getting on with the business. Of the original members of the Sub-Committee of twenty-three, nine are already away from the Colony and others are shortly departing. The Executive Committee has been depleted to much the same extent. Many of these departures were already known to be contemplated when the Committee were formed, from which it

CORRESPONDENCE.
DO WE GATHER GRAPES OF THORNS OR FIGS OF THISTLES?

[To the Editor of "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of February 24th you devote three-quarters of a column to what is designated a "remarkable sermon" by the Bishop. It does seem to have been a remarkable sermon. I should like to call the attention of your readers to the logical conclusion which it seems natural to draw from the Bishop's premises.

To-day we have sunk below the state contemplated in the 1st Commandment as we are not tempted to have too many gods, but what is much worse, to have none at all.

It is better to worship any painted idol or the sun, moon and stars than to worship nothing and no god. (The quotations are from your report.)

Now the Chinese almost without exception do worship some kind of god or painted idol of some kind, and, according to the Bishop, we do not; we have sunk. Our missionary efforts among the Chinese must, therefore, be tending to degrade the Chinese to our level. The serious moral and social detriment of missions and supporting missions in China is evident.—Yours faithfully,

FETISH.

Hongkong, February 25th, 1920.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for to-day. The following business is on the agenda:—

- 1.—Financial Minutes.
- 2.—Report of the Finance Committee (No. 9).
- 3.—Amendment of the Disinfection of Infected Premises By-laws.
- 4.—Amendment of the Notification of Infectious Disease By-laws.
- 5.—Amendment of the Removal of Patents By-laws.
- 6.—Additional Regulation under the Places of Public Entertainment Regulation Ordinance, 1919.
- 7.—Jury's List for 1920.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.
First reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to amend the Non Ferrous Metal Industry Ordinance, 1919.

First reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to amend the Banking Business (Prohibited Control) Ordinance, 1919.

First reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to amend the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

CANTON NEWS.

February 25th.

YUNNANESE MILITARY DISPUTE.
The disputes that have arisen between the Tachuns of Kwangtung and Yunnan, and the Yunnanese troops, owing to the change of Commandership, have not yet been settled.

Mok Wing-sun, the Canton Tachun, has ordered the dismissal of all of the high officers of the Yunnanese Division and its reorganization. The Tachun has sent troops to keep an eye over the Canton Hankow Railway between Yingtak and Shintchow has been placed under a strong military guard since the beginning of the last week when the telegram from Tong Kai-yew, the Yunnan Tachun, ordering the removal of Li Kan-yuen from the Commandership of the Yunnanese troops was received. Li Kan-yuen's soldiers are met at all the stations of the Yuet-Han Railway, beyond Yingtak, and the passenger trains are subjected to searching examinations by Li's troops.

Yunnanese troops in Canton, and elsewhere, show signs of restlessness and this has caused a great deal of apprehension among the populace who fear that trouble may break out any time as a result of the rivalry between the two Divisions of the Yunnanese troops. The other armies in the city are also taking precautions to avoid trouble. No trouble is, however, anticipated by the local military leaders.

SUBJECTS OF NON-TREATY NATIONALS.
The authorities have received a telegram from the Waichao in Peking ordering that neither German nor Austrian, or the subject of any non-Treaty nation, should be permitted to land on Chinese soil without special permission from the Waichao or passports issued by the Chinese authorities abroad. The Customs authorities have been, accordingly, notified.

POULTRY TAX STRIKE.
The poultry merchants have come out on strike in protest against the imposition of a tax on poultry by a syndicate which has obtained the concession from the Treasurer. The syndicate has practically monopolised the poultry market and has entered in the poultry business itself from the beginning of the Chinese New Year.

A certain merchant has applied to the authorities for sanction to construct a railway from Canton to the Ho Ping district. It is stated that the line will pass by many large native towns through the 5 districts. A plan of the proposed line has been handed over to the authorities in which it is pointed out that the line will be important for both traffic and military purposes. It is said that the line will be about 270 li long, and will have 43 stations, including the two main terminal stations.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND SHANTUNG.
The Military Government has sent a telegram to the Premier in Peking on the inadvisability of opening direct negotiations with Japan for the return of Kiaochow. It is urged that the matter be submitted later to the League of Nations for settlement. This message was in the nature of a reply to a telegram from Peking requesting the South to express its opinion on the question of direct negotiations.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALE OF EX-GERMAN STEAMERS.

APPEAL AGAINST INJUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

The Shipping Controller has announced that an appeal against the injunction order prohibiting the sale of ex-German ships will be filed, and he expected that Mr. Hearst, on whose application the injunction was granted, will be required to furnish bonds to protect the Shipping Board against loss through the ships being idle, should the final decision of the Courts be against him.

LOW VALUE OF BIDS.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

Mr. Stevens, ex-Vice-Chairman of the Shipping Board, giving evidence before the Senate's Commerce Committee, said that the value of the thirty ex-German ships for which the board received bids was twice or thrice the amount of the bids received, namely, \$5 to 70 million dollars, and the bids received for four ships for transfer to foreign flags were double the amount of the highest American bids for three of the vessels and \$300,000 more for the fourth ship. The foreign bids were rejected in accordance with the policy of keeping the ships under the American flag.

Mr. Stevens added that there was no reason why the Shipping Board should not operate the ships to prove or disprove the frequent claim that the United States could not compete with other countries on the seas.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPPING BOARD CHAIRMAN'S REQUEST.

New York, February 18th.

Mr. Howard Payne, the retiring Chairman of the Shipping Board, giving evidence before the Senate Committee, recommended the rejection of all bids for the thirty ex-German liners, the sale of which had just been conducted, and asked for authority to renew negotiations for the sale of vessels for operation under the American flag.

FOR OPERATION UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG.

New York, February 18th.

Mr. Payne stated that the Shipping Board had already sold 138 vessels, including 18 ex-German cargo boats, for \$83,500,000, for operation under the American flag. It is believed that purchasers will not be able to transfer them to foreign ownership without the permission of the Board.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BILL. ATTITUDE OF LABOUR AND RAILROADS UNIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

Representatives of the Railroads Unions and the Federation of Labour are preparing a letter to President Wilson protesting against the wage provisions in the pending compromise on the Railroad Bill.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

FURTHER PROSPECTS OF DELAY IN RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.

Leaders on both sides of the Senate predict that the ratification of the Treaty will drag on while the Railroad and other pressing Bills are passed.

ISSUE OF PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Some Senators predict that the League of Nations will be the issue at the coming Presidential election campaign. Meanwhile, they say, informal negotiations for a compromise will continue.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE. SUGGESTION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, February 20th.

A meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations, representing thirty American agricultural societies, is appointing a Committee to communicate with foreign societies for the purpose of arranging at an early date an international agricultural conference.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

ALLIES PREPARING THEIR CASE.

Paris, February 21st.

A Havas message says:—The documents in connection with the charges against German war offenders will be completed before March 15th and delivered to the Leipzig Court.

M. DESCHANEL.

RECEIVES CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

Paris, February 21st.

A Havas message says:—M. Deschanel yesterday received members of the Corps Diplomatique who were presented by Baron Matsui.

Replying to the congratulatory address, the President said he hoped that diplomacy will be able to consolidate the League of Nations and provide it with the necessary means of action to straighten out difficulties and avoid conflicts.

M. Deschanel's first two official visits have been to the graves of French soldiers at the Bagneux Cemetery, and to the wounded at the Val de Grace Hospital.

M. POINCARÉ.

PRESIDENT OF REPARATION COMMISSION.

Paris, February 21st.

A Havas message says:—M. Poincaré has accepted the presidency of the Reparation Commission. It is believed that the Commission will hold at least three sessions a week, commencing the work of Treaty enforcement without further delay.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ALLENBY.

RETURNS TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 14th.

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby has returned to Cairo. He had delightful experiences on his tour in the Sudan.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE WORLD'S RICE SHORTAGE. EXPORT FROM BENGAL PROHIBITED.

CALCUTTA, February 19th.

In the interest of consumers in Bengal, the Government has prohibited the export of rice except by special permit to countries absolutely dependent on supplies from India, when export will only be permitted in minimum quantities and if the requirements of the purchasing country cannot be met from Burma.

THE SILVER MARKET.

REASON FOR RECORD FALL IN PRICE.

LONDON, February 19th.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report states that the record fall in price of 14½d. was due to temporary selling by China, combined with free selling by the Continent.

A steady rally ensued, encouraged by enquiry from China and elsewhere.

The substratum of strength in the silver position is evidenced by this strong reaction, despite the adverse influences connected with the approach of Chinese New Year, heavy sales of melted coin from the Continent, free realization of plate, etc.—the latter so considerable that the trade was more than supplied from it.

CUNARD COMPANY AND PLYMOUTH.

In view of the efforts now being made to develop Plymouth as a commercial port, disappointment will be caused by the news that there is a possibility of the Cunard Company ceasing to use the port for their great liners. The company have arrived at the decision that unless facilities for dealing with the disembarkation of passengers at this port by the Great Western Railway Company are improved the great liners *Mauretania*, *Aquitania*, and the Cunard flag, will not call at the port.

The attitude of the railway company is that owing to the uncertainty of their future they are unable to commit themselves to a heavy expenditure at present. The company have available for dealing with liners and troops only two tenders, the remainder having been requisitioned for war purposes and not yet returned. The present accommodation is sufficient for dealing only with between 300 and 400 passengers, whereas some of the big liners bring as many as 1,000 for disembarkation.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

ADVERSE COMMENT.

PEKING, February 21st.

There is much adverse comment over the Japanese loan of seven million yen to the Chinese Government.

The Japanese justify it by saying that had they not come to the assistance of the Government, disorder would have been inevitable, resulting probably in pillage and bloodshed, not to mention the subversion of the Government. The Japanese liken their action to that of the Allies saving Austria and Poland. The parallel is not analogous. Japan, by advancing money without guarantees of supervision, is bolstering up a corrupt Government and acting contrary to the spirit of helpfulness with which other members of the Consortium have approached the consideration of China's immediate needs. Such action arouses suspicion of Japan's co-operation with America, Great Britain and France in the endeavour to assist China.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT.

SMYRNA, February 18th.

Two S.V.A. aeroplanes, piloted by Lieutenants Frenzenia and Mafiero, which left Rome on February 14th for Tokyo, have arrived here safely from Salonika.

CHINESE DECORATIONS.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Gazette* publishes a number of decorations conferred by the President of the Republic of China on British officers for distinguished services in the course of the campaign. These include the Order of Chiang, First Class (Tashou Pao Kuang) on Lord Haig and Sir Henry Wilson, the First Class on Sir William Robertson, the Order of Wen Hu, First Class, on Lord Allenby, the Earl of Cavan, Sir S. G. F. Milne, and Mr. W. E. Marshall. Many lower Classes have been awarded, principally to officers who served with the Chinese Labour Corps.

THE HIGH COST OF DYING IN JAPAN.

THE PRICE OF GRAVE-SPACE IN TOKYO.

It will not be very long the *Japan Advertiser* says, before the living will find it hard to dispose of the dead in Tokyo—at least the poor, who cannot afford fancy prices for the last resting-place or the ashes or their dear ones—for one of the latest *o-yasuki-sama* that Tokyo is blessed, or otherwise, with is the high cost of graves.

There is said to be a great scarcity of burial space in and around the metropolis, and this scarcity is daily becoming more accentuated, although, according to official estimates, the five cemeteries in and around Tokyo contain enough space for another twelve months' or so. Space that has not yet been utilized is bought up by speculators, who retail portions at prices that many cannot afford to pay, and, as a consequence, many poor people, unable to dispose of their dead in the orthodox manner, are forced to keep the ashes, after cremation, in their homes, until such time as they can secure a bit of ground in which to inter them.

The municipality has added to the list of the many things that it proposes doing the acquisition of new cemeteries, but these, like the improvements of the streets and the thoroughfares, are still in the dim future, and no prospects are visible of the great deal of talk that has been indulged in by the city fathers materializing soon.

SPECULATING IN GRAVES.

As an instance of the high prices charged by the owners of burial grounds a story is told regarding the disposal of the cremated remains of Mr. Sakata, Japanese Minister to Spain, who died at Madrid and whose remains arrived at Kobe recently by the N.Y.K. steamer *Shidzuoka Maru*. The relatives of the late Mr. Sakata had been trying to obtain a decent piece of ground at the Aoyama Cemetery for interring his ashes, but it was found absolutely impossible to buy any piece of ground irrespective of price. After much difficulty, it was arranged to buy a tub of ground (6 feet square) at ¥1,200 as the seller would not have any thing lower than that. As the space is too limited to place a respectable tombstone on it negotiations had to be opened with the owner of the adjoining lot of ground with a view to buying part of it.

The owner of the adjoining lot proved to be a Mr. Kawashima who was born in the same prefecture as the late Mr. Sakata. Mr. Kawashima, hearing the trouble of Mr. Sakata's relatives in finding suitable burial ground, is said to have agreed to present a couple of tubs of his ground free of charge.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, February 14th.

POLITICAL STAGNATION.

Were it not so tragic present events in Peking would be ludicrous. Popular clamour has made it difficult for the Government to negotiate directly with Japan concerning the retrocession of Kiaochow. Lu Tseng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was aware of this when he returned from the Paris Conference to Peking and discreetly refused to resume his duties at the Waichaiopu. Pleading illness, he was granted two weeks' leave of absence. Later, he tendered his resignation and resisted all blandishments designed to induce him to retain a position which he dislikes at best but which is extremely repugnant to him at present. To prove that he really means what he says, he moved out of the official residence at the Waichaiopu, this week. About the same time Chen Lu, the Vice-Minister, also resigned and in order to make sure that it would be accepted he quietly left the city and took up his residence at Hsienan. Not all the special pleading of the President, as expressed by his personal representative dispatched to Hsienan for that purpose, could induce him to change his decision and return to Peking. Thus the Waichaiopu is without a responsible head.

The action of the Minister and Vice-Minister is neither candid nor cowardly. They are not running away from responsibility nor avoiding an awkward situation. They are forcing these outside the Government who control the Government to come out into the open and publicly declare the policy which they are secretly endeavouring to carry out. Most people know that the power behind the throne in this instance is Marshal Tuan Chih-jui. He applies to China negotiating with Japan, not from selfish motives, but because he believes that China can acquire something as the result of negotiation, whereas if she declines to accept the invitation of Japan she gains nothing and puts herself in a wrong position in the eyes of the world. Such is the view of Marshal Tuan and the pro-Japanese militarists, but it is not the popular view.

Two different Japanese interests are intriguing in Peking at present—the Okura group and the Mitsui group. It is the former that has been active during the past few weeks endeavouring to secure an influence which would suppress the boycott and create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation with the Tokyo Government. Japan, feel the present position vis-à-vis China, an intolerable one. They would like to end it. Money is an important factor in reaching so desirable a consummation, and Japanese yen are being dangled in front of the eyes of grasping politicians, whose only desire is to meet the requirements of the moment, leaving unsolved the problems of the nation. It is common knowledge that the Okura financiers and the militarists are discussing schemes for ending the present deadlock *vis-à-vis* Japan and advancing money in which most would benefit. It is this knowledge which has made Lu Tseng-hsiang and Chen Lu realise the hopelessness of remaining associated with a Government which is controlled from without—not controlled by public opinion, but by an oligarchy, which exerts a baneful influence on the country and is largely responsible for the prevailing disunion of North and South. Neither Minister Lu nor his subordinate can expect to see permitted to conduct negotiations in accordance with their own convictions or with due regard to the wish of the people. They would be overborne by counsels from without. In these circumstances, the action of the two officials must appear to be more commendable than otherwise, for they decline to be party to a policy which is not in the best interests of their country. Not only is their present action courageous: it is clever. It places the militarists in an awkward position. Negotiations between the representatives of the belligerent interests of America, Britain, France and Japan and the Chinese Government for the much needed advance to tide over China New Year have been conducted through the Waichaiopu. Without a responsible head in the Foreign Office the proposed transaction cannot be completed. Truly, a desperate plight in view of the fact that China New Year is so near. Of course, the militarists, though anxious, are not without hope. They feel certain that Japan will not let them fall.

THE STUDENTS.

The students are to be suppressed. Regulations have been promulgated enjoining the responsible authorities to preserve order, and under these the military and police have forbidden demonstrations and street lecturing in Peking. All the same the students do not intend to remain inactive. Something is being planned, judging by meetings in the colleges, but its nature cannot be guessed yet.

SIX JOHN'S DEPARTURE.

The Anglo-American Association's farewell dinner to Sir John Jordan on Wednesday was a remarkable demonstration of the esteem and affection in which the doyen of the diplomatic corps is held in Peking to-day, when the British community entertained him to a farewell banquet.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The International Anti-Opium Association is planning a more active campaign designed to suppress the evil at its source. This has been represented to President Tsao Shih-chang and to Premier Chin Yang-ping, the former contributing \$2,000 and the latter \$1,000 to the funds of the Association.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HOW THE MINISTER AND VICE-MINISTER RESIGNED.

The following is the petition of resignation submitted by Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang to the President:—

My health has always been delicate. Last year, when I left Peking, I contracted fever on my voyage to Europe, and consequently I was again attacked by my chronic illness. During the time of the peace negotiations I was obliged to proceed to Sweden to seek medical treatment whenever there was any leisure. When I embarked at Marseilles for China, my medical advisers strongly opposed my taking the voyage, which they thought would injure my health. However, it was imperative that I should return to China to give a verbal report of the details of the Peace Conference; therefore I was obliged to return, despite my illness. On my arrival in Peking I found myself extremely weak and unable to attend office; and I am grateful that a sick leave of fifteen days was granted me to recuperate my health. The leave has expired, but the condition of my health has become more critical than ever. Recently I applied for one month's sick leave, and I thought that the period would be sufficient for my recovery, but I now fear it will require several months for treatment. The present diplomatic affairs are of a most complicated nature, and it is unwise not to appoint a competent Minister to carry on the affairs of the Ministry. It is my earnest request that a successor be appointed immediately so that there will be some one to take the responsibility for foreign affairs. I was one year at the Paris Conference, where the task was so difficult, and I am perfectly exhausted, my mind being unfit for work for the present. However, I hope that in future when I am perfectly recovered, I shall be able to serve the Government again, etc.

The following petition of resignation was submitted to the President by Mr. Chen Lu, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

After the departure of the Minister for Europe to attend the Peace Conference I was appointed to act in his stead, and I am most grateful for the confidence reposed in me by the Government. During the past year I have been confronted with all kinds of difficulties. The task has been too much for me, and although I have done my best, there are a thousand and one insurmountable obstacles before me. Last month when Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang returned from Europe, I was glad to shift my responsibility to him, but unexpectedly, owing to a serious illness, he has tendered his resignation. On account of incompetency I feel it wrong for me to occupy indefinitely the post of Acting Minister. I earnestly request that I be relieved from my post. Owing to overwork my health has broken down, and I have lost my sleep and appetite. According to medical advice, it will be too late if I do not seek proper medical treatment at once. Consequently, I left Peking before submitting this petition; and all the affairs of the Ministry have been entrusted to Mr. Chang Chu-chung, Councillor, who rendered me great help during the time when I was acting as Minister and who is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the Ministry. After my recovery, I shall be able to serve the Government and do my best to save the situation, etc.

BOTH REFUSE TO WITHDRAW THEIR RESIGNATION.

Immediately after Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang tendered his resignation the Government sent Mr. Wu Chih-sun, Chief Secretary of the President's Office, to call on him at his private residence and urge him to withdraw his resignation. To the request of Mr. Wu, Mr. Lu firmly expressed his intention of relinquishing his post. Then Mr. Chen Nun-shun, the former Premier, and Mr. Tien Wen-li, Minister of the Interior, called at Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang's house and urged him to remain at his post on behalf of the Government. But in spite of the earnest persuasion of his distinguished visitors, Mr. Lu was not willing to assume office.

Mr. Chen Lu, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now in Tientsin. After his departure from the Capital, Mr. Wu Chih-sun on behalf of the Government telegraphed to the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking him to return to his post. Later on a special delegate was sent down to Tientsin by the Government to make similar efforts to induce Mr. Chen to cancel his resignation. In reply Mr. Chen telegraphed to the Government stating his inability to resume office on account of ill-health, and asking the latter to appoint another person to take up his post.

Owing to the resignation of the Minister and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Shantung question still remains in abeyance. The Government the other day requested Mr. Tsao Ju-hin to have an informal discussion with the Japanese Minister regarding the diplomatic issues in connexion with the settlement of the Shantung question on behalf of the Government, but Mr. Tsao flatly refused to use his good offices in this connexion.—*Peking Daily News*.

SIX JOHN'S DEPARTURE.

This morning there was carried out near the temple of Agriculture the public burning of opium morphine, gamban, etc., worth \$147,000, which had been seized in transportation on road, rail and river in the North, during the eight months from May '19 to December last. After the seizures had been inspected, the furnace was lighted and the various packages thrown on the burning pile which was kept very much alive by constant drenching with kerosene.

Tientsin has carried off the ice hockey team, the American Marines and the Peking Club in the return matches played this week-end here.

THE MAN WHO RAISED 19 MILLION FOR RED CROSS.

[BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.]

During the five and a half years of great necessity a sum of nearly nineteen million pounds was collected for the Red Cross. That statement was contained in a letter published in *The Times*—a letter warmly acknowledging the share of *The Times* in this great effort. During all these years the paper has given its space entirely free of charge for the publication of acknowledgments of subscriptions amounting to £16,121,933, which have come from the corners of the earth, and that publicity has been the means of calling the attention of people everywhere to the needs of the wounded. But, the letter contained a notable omission. It was signed by Sir Robert Hudson, the chairman of the Joint War Finance Committee of the Red Cross and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. But there was nowhere in it any hint that the writer of the letter might have had anything at all to do with the gigantic success of the fund.

And that was characteristic of the man. You might search England from one end to the other and I do not suppose you would find a more self-effacing person than Robert Arundell Hudson.

His work for the Red Cross has inevitably made his name known during the war, but it has revealed nothing of his personality. The ordinary reference books will tell you that he is the secretary of the National Liberal Federation, and will give the usual details about his age and family, but they will tell you little besides. They will not suggest, for instance, that he is one of the finest organisers and one of the most gallant gentlemen to be found in Britain.

A slight, spare figure, with a thin, clean-shaven face and a mass of wavy white hair, Robert Hudson has come in these years of war to look almost as old as the 55 years he is credited with. But in his eyes there remains a light of youth. "I always believe that God meant man to be a happy animal," he said to me once, and he has spent his years in the pursuit of that happiness, which comes from making other people happy.

Before the war he used to describe himself as the chief engineer of the Liberal Party, and as such he claimed the right to work in silence away from the light of publicity. It is very rarely that he will talk about his work, but once he told me that when he first went into the office of the National Liberal Federation he started at the very beginning. "So I know now," he went on, "that I can tie up parcels or address letters as well as anyone else in the place and that is the way to get the best out of people. If you know you can beat them at their own job they will work for you."

After the 1908 victory for Liberalism a knighthood was inevitable but he put it off as long as he could, and only accepted it under extreme pressure from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He was made a G.B.E. in 1918.

A High Churchman, he is devoted to music and to literature. His beautiful house in Dan's Yard and his place by the sea at Felixstowe are full of books and of all that makes for quiet peace.

But the man who takes his pleasures so quietly is a very mighty worker, and I suppose the debt of the wounded and sick of the war to him will never be fully realised. He is the only person really qualified to give the praise where it is due for the great work that has been done, and you may be very sure that he will give it all to other people.—*Daily Mail*.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN JAPAN SUBSIDING.

The absence of scare headlines and black borders in some of the Japanese papers, says the *Japan Advertiser*, is the surest sign that the influenza epidemic has run its course, while the sudden slump in quotations of anti-febrile drugs is also a certain indication of this. For the few months the influenza has invaded this country, it has worked a good deal of havoc, so much so that doctors and crematoriums were kept working over time, while nurses and sick-room attendants reaped rich harvests. The action of the authorities, in conjunction with the medical men, to impress on the general public the necessity of co-operating in order to stamp out the disease seems to have been eminently successful, and the police bureau has discontinued the daily publication of fresh cases and the number of deaths for the last week or so, presumably because the number of fresh cases are now reduced to an almost negligible minimum.

Besides the consolation of knowing that a disease has been dealt its death blow temporarily, there is an element of satisfaction, our Tokyo contemporary says, in knowing that at least two things have gone down in price in these days when everything is going up—the wages of nurses and the price of quinine and some other drugs.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

In the Open Billiards Championship game last night at the Victoria Recreation Ground, Mr. F. Gray beat Mr. A. C. Rozario, the scores being 500 against 375. The latter started well, and, at one stage, to be on a winning pace. Mr. Rozario's score then stood at 342 to his opponent's 242. The latter, however, soon began to improve his position, and, by the end, practically raced away, his highest break being 65. Mr. Rozario's best break was 48.

Draw the cork
and HAIG &
H A I G
S C O T S
W H I S K Y
will sing its
own praises.



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Do not be surprised because I am not found everywhere. If I were I would not be the supremely fine article that I am. As I am a supremely fine article, you must be willing to pay the highest price for me, or else be satisfied with something less fine.

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THE COMING LADY CHANCELLOR?

PORTIA'S FIRST DINNER IN THE TEMPLE

The first woman since Queen Elizabeth's time to dine in Middle Temple Hall, on January 11th.

She was Miss Helena Normanton, M.A., who thus began her course as a student for the Bar, including the old-time custom of dining in the hall, or, as they say in the legal world, "eating her dinner."

An amusing incident took place before the dinner began, the woman representative of the *Daily Express* being mistaken for Miss Normanton.

She was given a seat by a blushing fire in the gentlemen's robing room, and was eyed with polite anxiety and interest by the barristers, who were changing into their gowns.

Finally she was presented with a gown borrowed from one of the men students and told to go straight in, but was stopped on her career by having no admission card.

"The nicest evening of my whole life. I am sure I enjoyed it far more than a debutante enjoys her first ball," said Miss Normanton to the *Daily Express* woman representative after dinner.

NEARLY FINED.
"Yes, but I was nearly fined a bottle of wine for speaking to some one in the next mess, and I would have been if it had not been for the leniency extended to a lady."

Miss Normanton laughingly explained that the students dine in messes of four, and that one mess is forbidden to speak to another by ancient custom under penalty of forfeiting a bottle of wine.

"My mess was composed of Mr. Wells Thatcher, with whom I am reading law, Mr. Holford Knight (who for six years has advocated women's admission to the Temple), and Mr. Herbert J. Sweeney. I was the third at the mess, and, according to the rules, I was served in my turn and not first because I am a woman."

"I composed a piece of poetry about her," said Mr. Thatcher, and he repeated it.

This is the night within this regal place
When first hath an able woman's face
Been seen since spacious Tudor days,
When England's Queen attended Jon-
son's plays.

"Today this woman student breathes our
With lightest hopes that winds may set
for fair."

"The Queen he speaks of was Elizabeth, who also dined in the Middle Temple, but did not behave as well as I did," said Miss Normanton.

IMPRESSED.
"What impressed me," she continued, "was the wonderful grace with which the dinner began. The eyes of all things look up and put their trust in thee, O Lord."

IMPRESSIVE also was the procession of the benches. The senior benches, Mr. Powell very kindly came down and congratulated me, and I received lots of other kind wishes and encouragement, especially from one bench, who expressed a hope that I would be the first Lady Chancellor."

"Remember, she was invited as Normanton—no 'Miss' about it," said Mr. Sweeney.

"I must show you my student's gown. It is not nearly so imposing as a bench's, as it has not got long sleeves, but it's quite nice."

Four other women dined in various Inns of Court the same evening for the first time. These were—Miss G. Cobb, Miss Doherty, Miss Bruce, and Miss Davies. Miss Normanton was the first to be admitted.

LEAP YEAR WOOLINGS.

LAW AND LEGEND OF THE LADY'S PRIVILEGE.

There are things you hear about but never see done—such as saying "Rice pudding, please," when someone says "Will you have Burgundy or rice pudding?"—and a proposal by a woman in leap year comes into the list. Everyone knows that a year which is divided by four leaves nothing over—if you are exceptionally quick and accurate at arithmetic—is a year in which woman may propose marriage. But has anyone ever known a woman to confess that she was the wooer, or a man that he was the wooed? asks E.E. in the *Daily Chronicle*. Like having sensible pockets, women dream of it but never do it.

The stack of books over which I should have to climb if I were summoned to the Palace to be knighted to-morrow represents a little effort to track down the origin of the custom. It takes one far back into the dim past. Do listen to this one:

St. Patrick was one day walking beside Lough Neagh when he met St. Bridget in tears, and was told that a mutiny had broken out in the monastery over which she presided, the ladies—who, one presumes, had not taken vows of celibacy—claiming the right to "pop" the question. St. Patrick said he would concede the right every seventh year, but St. Bridget besought him to make it one year in four. "I will," replied St. Patrick, "and I'll give ye leap year, the longest of the lot."

Unfortunately the late Mr. Brewer, to whom I am indebted for this, adds as a footnote: "The story told above is of no historical value. But we are on surer ground in considering Scotland's claim for, in 1288, a law was then enacted that during the reign of her most blisit Megisto, for ilk yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayde ladye shall have liberte to bespeke ye man she likes. Gif he refuses to take her to be his lawful wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sum ane pundis or less, except he can mak it appeare that he is betrothit to another woman. He shall then be free."

This would make the permission appear to be a compliment to Margaret, the Fair Maid of Norway, grand daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, who only nominally reigned, as she died on her passage to Scotland in 1290.

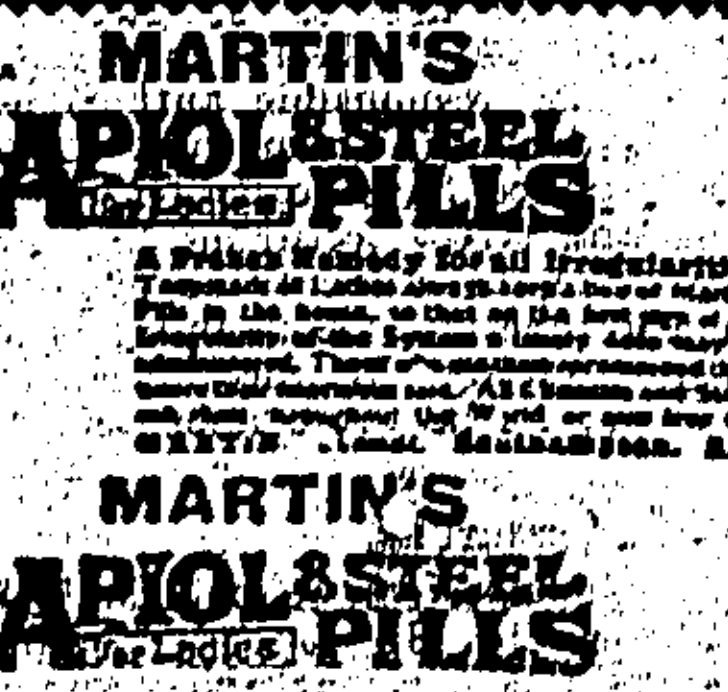
A similar law was passed in France some years later, and in the fifteenth century the custom was legalised in Genoa and Florence, so it was evidently taken very seriously at one time. But that only brings us back to the original question—Does anyone take it seriously to-day?



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OUR FRONTIER WARS.

DIFFICULT POSITION ON THE
AFGHAN BORDER.

Major-General Sir F. Maurice, in a very informative article printed in the *Daily News*, describes the difficult and dangerous situation which exists on the North West Frontier of India. He writes as follows:—
The news of two reverses, one on the North West Frontier of India, the other in the Southern Sudan, is an unpleasant reminder of the extent of our Empire's liabilities. The doors of our Temple of Janus are rarely closed, and as I have pointed out more than once recently, the size of our regular Army in the future will for a long time to come, be regulated by our Imperial policy than by the state of Europe, or by the Covenant of the League of Nations.
Our policy on the North-West Frontier of India has been the subject of controversy for more than a generation. This section of the Himalayas is inhabited by tribes who live in an intensified form of the conditions which prevailed during the Middle Ages. During a great part of every man's hand is against every man, the law of the land is the law of a tooth, and blood feuds are so common that the race is to him with the keenest eye, the surest foot, and the best rifle.
TIRAH CAMPAIGN INCIDENT.
Man-stalking has become as much an art as has deer-stalking in Scotland, and like the latter is subject to a strict code of rules. There is a close time for shooting of deer, and a close time for shooting of man. The Tirah campaign was a period of migration between the uplands and the lower valleys. Many of the tribesmen enlist in our native Army and make admirable soldiers, but having served their time they go back to the hills and pick up the threads of their old life just where they had dropped them.
I remember during the Tirah campaign of 1897, when we were attacking the Samagah Pass, an Afridi stood up on the top of a sangan, or stone breastwork, which one of our mountain batteries was shelling, and signalled with the black tribal flag which he was carrying, the prearranged signal of our shell in the most professional manner—"Short," "Over," "Right," "Left."
On another occasion a single tribesman had one evening settled himself down with his rifle, pipe, and a packet of ammunition on the top of an almost inaccessible crag, and proceeded in the intervals of smoking and chanting curses and defiance to shoot into our bivouacs. As his attentions became unpleasant it was proposed to send a small party out to chase him away, and a Pathan native officer, hearing of the suggestion, volunteered to go out with two men. He returned in a remarkably short time with the man's rifle and knife, and when asked how it was he had been so quick he answered, "Ah! Sahib, I knew his ways. He was my brother."
A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.
There have been those who have advocated that we should advance our administrative frontier to the borders of Afghanistan, and bring these tribesmen definitely under our rule, try to civilise them, and so put an end to the necessity for continually sending expeditions into the mountains.
This would not only be a very costly and difficult task, but it would leave us, when it was accomplished, very much where we started. It would entail the construction of numerous roads, through the Himalayas, connected with our railways. We should not only have to protect the labourers while at work, but to construct chains of forts, and as we have in the Khyber Pass, to enable us to keep the roads in repair or to keep them open.
Our task, completed, we should be in direct touch with the wild tribesmen of the Southern Afghan border, who would treat our frontier very much as the Afridis and Waziris treat it now. These tribesmen pay attention to orders from Kabul only when it suits them, but if they get into trouble with us they would certainly appeal to the Ameer, who could only disregard their call at the risk of his life.
The objection to the so-called "forward policy" is that no one can foresee whether it would lead us or where it would end. Having decided, and rightly decided, upon the backward policy of leaving these unruly neighbours of ours practically independent, we must accept the consequences. We have to protect those who wish to live a life of law and order, and therefore to exact pains and penalties when the tribesmen break loose.
This is what is now taking place. The whole frontier has for some time past been in a state of unrest, due partly to the assassination of the late Ameer and the disturbed conditions of Afghanistan, partly also to the delay in settling with Turkey, and to the uncertainty in which the Mahomedan world finds itself as to the future of the Caliphate. The seeds of unrest have been sown, and we must, I fear, expect that they will bear fruit.
NEED OF TRAINED MEN.
The reverse inflicted on our troops is clearly due to the fact that we have had to create a regular Army since the armistice. It was possible during the war to systematic training in trench warfare so that in three or four months a man was able to take his place in the ranks at the front. But it is not possible to give a man quickly the muscles and wind to enable him to cope with active mountaineers in their own country, or to teach him mountain craft, without which he makes mistakes which leave him an easy victim to the tribesmen of the frontiers.
We read on successive days of heavy losses in a skirmish in the Himalayas and of a check to a punitive column marching in hollow square through grass seven feet high on the Upper Nile. It is hardly possible to imagine anything more different than the tactics of warfare on the Western front, in mountains, or in dense bush and tropical grass. If the new tasks which confront our army are not as terrible as were the old, they call for great diversity of experience and skill. It will take us time to acquire both.
The most disappointing feature in the messages from the Indian frontier is the news that our aeroplanes have not succeeded in bringing the tribesmen into the open. Our first experiments in the use of airmen as frontier police led us to hope that they would make these trying and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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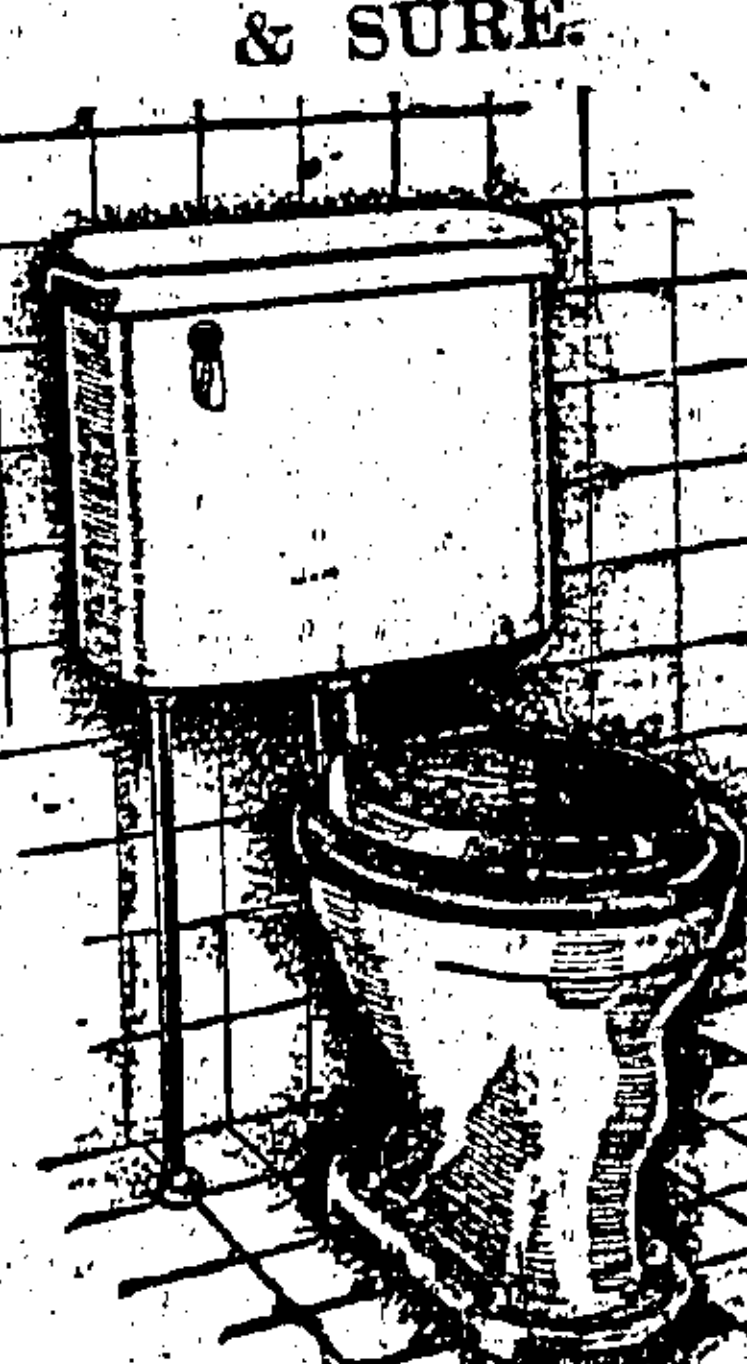
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AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUOW	"CHINKIANG"	On 2nd Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Mar. Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 32.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	27th Feb. at 1 P.M.
"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	29th Feb. at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	1st Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"ANTIOCHUS"	... via Suez ...	1st Mar.
"CHARLTON HALL"	... via Panama ...	20th Mar.
"JASON"	... via Suez ...	10th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG and CANTON BEIG & CO., CANTON.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA,**APCAR AND EASTERN &****AUSTRALIAN LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,

WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,

AUSTRALASIA INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND

LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TOLA"	5,200	1st Mar.	Colomb and Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	5,000	8th Mar.	Marseilles & London via Cbo.
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Mar.	Spain, Colombo, Bombay.
"BANCA"	6,000	20th Mar.	Marseilles & London direct.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MUTTRA"	4,800	27th Feb. 1 P.M.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Feb. Noon.	Saidakan, Thursday Island, Queensland, Port and Sydney, Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"BANCA"	5,400	24th Feb. D'light.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DUNERA"	4,500	2nd Mar.	Shanghai
"KEIVA"	9,000	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

* Cargo only

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.L.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

† Passengers tranship at Colombo to "Manila."

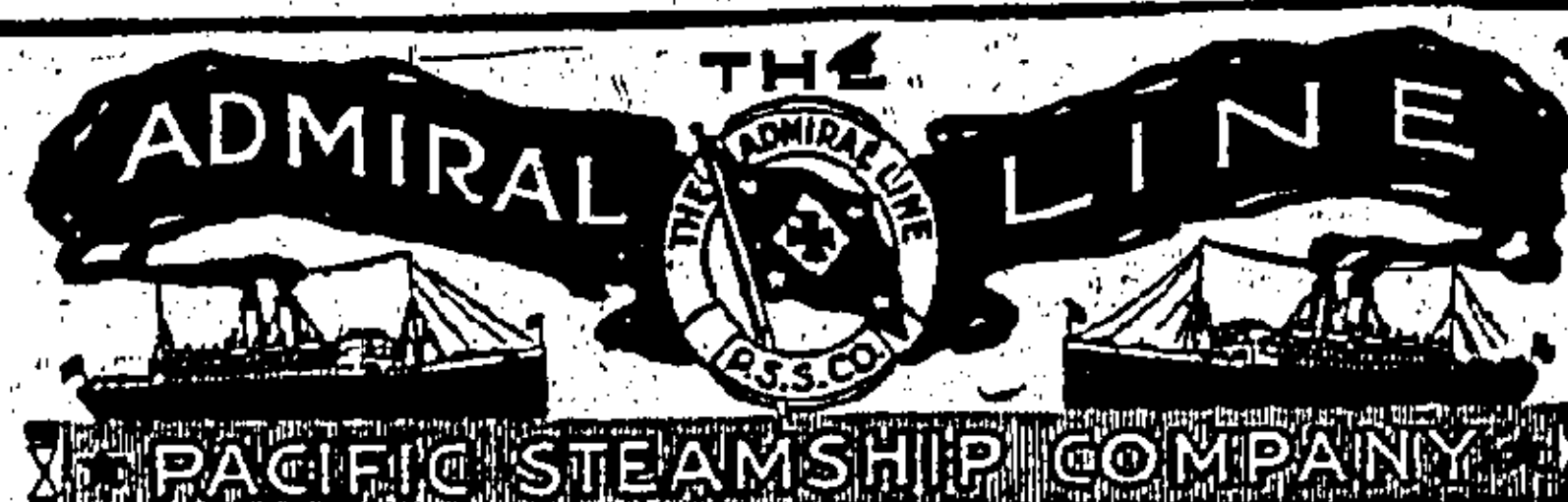
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

**TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.**

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"CROSSKEYS"	... About ...	Feb. 27th.
"WHEELAND"	... About ...	Mar. 4th.
"KLETON"	... About ...	Mar. 18th.
"ENDICOTT"	... About ...	Mar. 23rd.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE"	... About ...	Feb. 25th.
"ABERCOR"	... About ...	Mar. 10th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

Fifth Floor, HONG MANSIONS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons.

10,000 tons.

11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Mar. 23rd. "CHINA" Mar. 4th. "NILE" Mar. 4th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes Buildings. O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street. Tel. 1243.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	Mar. 11th.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	April 1st.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	April 1st. (from Yokohama)
PERSIA MARU	9,000	April 19th.

* Omits Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, ALLAO, ARICA

AND IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 13th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 11th.
KIYO MARU	17,900	July 11th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco, Balboa and The Panama Canal.

Steamer	Leaves Hongkong
KOYO MARU	Last half of February.
CHOYO MARU	April, or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

35

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**FRENCH MAIL LINES.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 29th Feb.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ...	On or about 15th Mar.
	"ARMAND BEHC" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 6th Apr.
	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ...	On or about 25th Apr.

SHANGHAI (Only)	...
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 10th Mar.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 ... On or about 20th Mar. calling at Haiphong.

Cargo boat for EUROPE to call at MARSEILLES, and if sufficient inducement offers, GENOA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

21

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Middle of March.

"CELEBES MARU" ... Middle of April.

Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading shipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS.

MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.

"TACOMA MARU" ... End of April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Sunday, 7th March.

"GANGES MARU" ... Middle of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 4th March.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Thursday, 4th March.

"MADRAS MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 3rd March.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Monday, 1st March.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 26th February.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

21

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Lights throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

124

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., JAPAN and MANILA	Tenyo Maru	26th Feb.
BOMBAY	Saito Maru	27th Feb.
SEBASTIAN and CALCUTTA	Kaiyoku Maru	28th Feb.
SEBASTIAN and BOMBAY	Wakamatsu Maru	28th Feb.
JAPAN	Hakata Maru	28th Feb.
SEBASTIAN and CALCUTTA	Rangoon Maru	1st Mar.
SEBASTIAN and CALCUTTA	Taiwan Maru	3rd Mar.
SEBASTIAN	Yokohama Maru	3rd Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Phenomena	Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Saku Maru	Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Sui Tai	Thursday, 26th, 8.15 A.M.
Fort Boyard	Wing Hang	Thursday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Lake Fielding	Thursday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunning	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	West Selma	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Diva	Thursday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Prosper	Thursday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Knight Companion	Thursday, 26th, 4.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji	Aumang	Thursday, 26th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Chenchen	Thursday, 26th, 4.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Hsiao Sun	Thursday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takoo	Chipping	Thursday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.

Swatow and Haiphong	Kaiting	Friday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Chingta	Friday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Sui An	Friday, 27th, 8.15 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Eastern	Friday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Registration	9.45 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	North	Friday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Changung	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Yunnan	Friday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Chienchen	Friday, 27th, 4.15 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Shanghai	Saturday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Registration	9.45 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Letters	10.30 A.M.

Swatow and Haiphong	Sui Tai	Saturday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Chienchen	Saturday, 28th, 4.15 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Shanghai	Saturday, 28th, 8.00 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Sui An	Sunday, 29th, 8.15 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Guinebang	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Amakusa	Sunday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Pythia	Tuesday, 2nd, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Taming	Tuesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Chienchen	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Africa	Wednesday, 3rd, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Ninkang	Thursday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and Haiphong	Hoi Hong	Saturday, 6th, Noon.

* Correspondence bearing vessels as only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	9.50 A.M.	9.50 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M. Saturday 1.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 5.00 P.M.
Shatauk, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samahui	7.30 A.M. Reg. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	2.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Wuchow	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namta and Samme	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shamchun		

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

ON LONDON—	February 24th
Telegraphic Transfer	5/7
Bank Bills, on demand	5/7 1/2
Bank Bills, 30 days sight	5/7 1/2
Bank Bills, 4 months sight	5/7 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	5/8
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	5/9 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	128 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	128 1/2
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	91 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	91 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	212
Bank Bills, on demand	212
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	212
Bank Bills, on demand	212
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pesos	19 1/4
ON SINGAPORE—	
On demand	240
ON BATAVIA—	
On demand	245 1/2
ON HAIPHONG—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	nom.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 3.55
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$ 30.00
SILVER, per oz.	\$ 25.

SUBSIDIARY COTTS

Hongkong, 30 cents piece	80.00	Discount
Hongkong, 10	5.50	Premium
Canton, 20	7.00	
Canton, 10	0.00	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, February 25th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.	On Date at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.26	30.27	30.26
Temperature	58	55	61
Humidity	74	85	73
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	2	4	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th... 58

Lowest open-air Temperature on 25th... 55

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
N. J. STARR
Chief Manager
Hongkong, November 2nd 1919

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO)

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 80,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	37,500,000
Reserve Funds	7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Mading, Nanto, Fusan, Shichien, Tainan, Tientsin, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton, etc.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager, 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, November 1st, 1919.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman; Mr. Chow Shou Son; Mr. Li Koon Chun; Mr. Fung Ping Shan; Mr. P. K. Kwok; Mr. Ng Chang Luk.


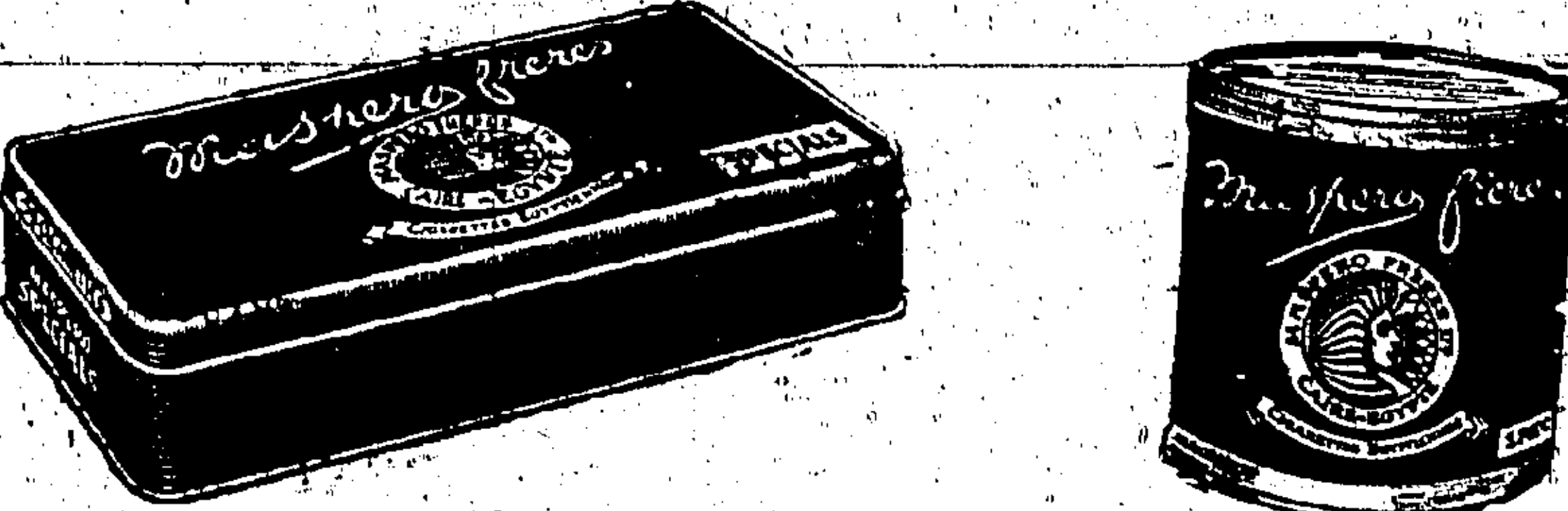
Chief Manager:—Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager:—L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.
For 6 months at the rate of 3 per cent.
For 12 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 12th, 1920.

"SPECIALS"

THE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE

OF DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

MANUFACTURED BY HAND BY

MASPERO FRERES IN CAIRO.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F. 150,000,000
PAID UP F. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC F. 25,000,000

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelet.
General Manager: A. J. Farnotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: Canton, Haiphong, Yunnan, Hankow, Hongkong, Singapore, Swatow.

RANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURSSEL, Manager, Hongkong, February 4th, 1920.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London E.C. 3

Capital Authorized and Subscribed	21,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund & Res.	750,000
Reserve Liability of shareholders	750,000

Branches: THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

Branches: Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH: Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER, Acting Manager, 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 18th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,375,000.00
Reserve Funds	3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Connaught Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. New York Bankers:—Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months	2% per annum.
For 6 months	4% per annum.
For 12 months	5% per annum.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager, Hongkong, February 6th, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager, Hongkong, January 3rd 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

Head Office:—4, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong Branch:—Yanchoi Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5% respectively.

Inquiry on out SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome. J. USANG LY, Manager, Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds: Sterling \$21,500,000, Silver \$31,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARK—Deputy Chairman; J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.; A. H. Compton, Esq.; Hon. Mr. J. Johnston; Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell; W. L. Patterson, Esq.; C. S. Gabbay, Esq.; Ross Thomson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARK BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager, Hongkong, February 5th, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

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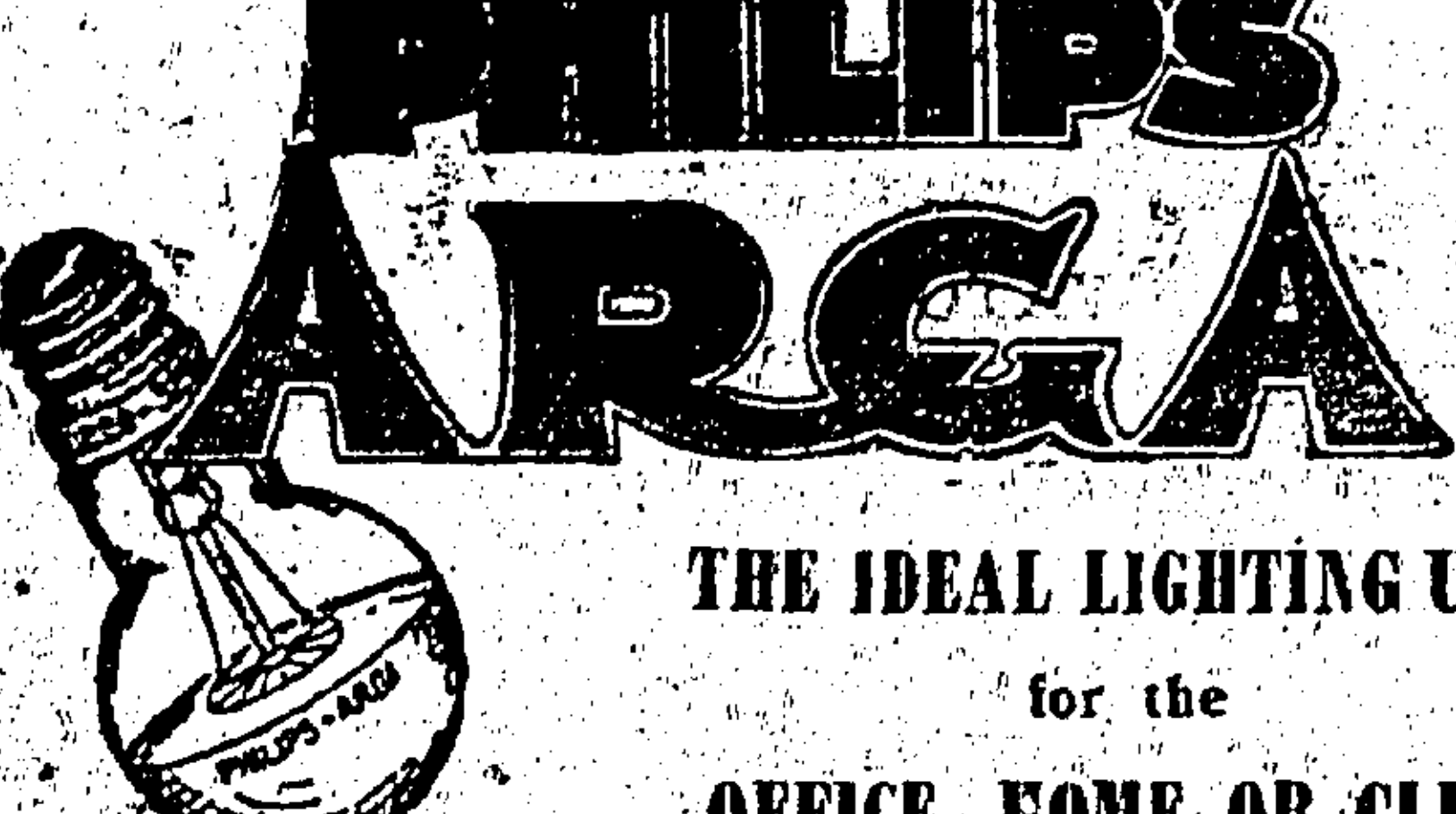
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L. BERINDOAGUE, Manager, Hongkong, December 1st, 1919.



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